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*AGENTS.*

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## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| SEPTEMBER 1839. | Sun rises | Sun sets. | MOON'S PHASES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Thursday, | 5 47 | 6 13 | *For September*, 1839. | | | |
| 13 Friday, | 5 49 | 6 11 | | D. | H. | M. |
| 14 Saturday, | 5 50 | 6 10 | New | 7 | 5 | 10 even. |
| 15 Sunday, | 5 51 | 6 9 | First | 15 | 8 | 48 even. |
| 16 Monday, | 5 52 | 6 8 | Full | 23 | 1 | 58 morn. |
| 17 Tuesday, | 5 53 | 9 7 | Last | 29 | 4 | 32 after. |
| 18 Wednesday | 5 54 | 6 6 | | | | |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

[*From the German of Schiller.*]

### HONORED BE WOMAN.

Honored be Woman! she beams on the sight,
Graceful and fair, like a being of light;
Scatters around her, whenever she strays,
Roses of bliss, o'er our thorn-covered ways;
Roses of Paradise, sent from above,
To be gathered and twined in a garland of Love.

Man, on Passion's stormy ocean,
Tossed by surges mountain high,
Courts the hurricane's commotion;
Spurns at Reason's feeble cry;
Loud the tempest roars around him,
Louder still it roars within,
Flashing lights of hope confound him,
Stuns him life's incessant din,

Woman invites him, with bliss in her smile,
To cease from toil, to be happy awhile;
Whispering woolngly—come to my bower—
Go not in search of the phantom of power—
Honour and wealth are illusory—come!
Happiness dwells in the temples of Home.

Man, with fury stern and savage,
Prosecutes his brother man;
Reckless, if he bless or ravage,
Action—action—still his plan.
Now creating—now destroying—
Ceaseless wishes tear his breast—
Ever seeking—ne'er enjoying—
Still to be—but never blest.

Woman, contented in silent repose,
Enjoys in its beauty life's flower as it blows,
And waters and tends it with innocent heart;
Far richer than man with his treasures of Art,
And wiser by far in her circle confined,
Than he with his science and flights of the mind.

Coldly to himself sufficing,
Man disdains the gentle arts,
Knoweth not the bliss arising
From the interchange of hearts;
Slowly through his bosom stealing,
Flows the general current on,
Till, by age's frost congealing,
It is hardened into stone.

She, like the harp, that instinctly sings,
As the night breezing zephyr soft sighs on the strings
Responds to each impulse with ready reply,
Whether sorrow or pleasure her sympathy try;
And tear-drops and smiles on her countenance play
Like sun-shine and showers of a morning of May.

Through the range of man's dominion
Terror is the ruling word—
And the standard of opinion
Is the temper of the sword.
Strife exults, and Pity blushing,
From the scene despairing flies,
Where, to battle madly rushing,
Brother upon brother dies.

Woman commands with a milder control—
She rules by enchantment the realm of the soul;
As she glances around in the light of her smile,
The war of the Passionate is hushed for awhile—
And Discord, content from his fury to cease,
Reposes entranced on the pillows of peace.

*From the Bunger Courier.*

### A STORY OF OUR OWN TIME.

A venerable old Dutchman, after having occupied all the offices of one of the principal cities of the republic with great honor, and having amassed a large fortune in the most unexceptionable manner, finally formed the resolution of going to terminate his days tranquilly at his country seat.—But before retiring, he wished to take leave of his friends and connexions, and accordingly invited them all to a feast at his house.

The guests, who expected a most sumptuous repast, were much surprised on entering the eating room, to see there a long oaken table, hardly covered with a coarse blue cloth. On being seated, they were served on wooden plates, with salted herring, rye bread and butter, with some cheese and curdled milk. Wooden vases, filled with small beer, were passed round for each of the guests to serve themselves. The extreme oddity of the old gentleman caused secret murmurings among the company; but out of respect to his age and wealth, instead of showing discontent, they pretended to relish their frugal fare; and some of them even complimented him upon the cordiality of those good old times which he had brought to remembrance.—The old man—who was not duped by this feigned satisfaction—did not wish to carry the joke farther, but at a given signal which he gave, some servants, habited as country women, entered, bringing the second service. A white cloth succeeded the brown one, and some pewter plates succeeded the wooden ones. Instead of rye bread, herring and cheese, they were served with good brown bread, fresh beef, boiled fish, and strong beer. At this unexpected change, the secret murmurs ceased; the polite invitations on the part of the old man became more pressing, and the guests ate with better appetite. Hardly had they time to taste this the second service, when they saw a butler enter, followed by half a dozen servants in brilliant livery, bringing the third. A superb table of mahogany, covered with a beautiful flowered cloth, replaced the old oaken one. A sideboard was immediately covered with the richest plate and most curious china; and the sight of profusion of rare and exquisite meats. The delicious wines were freely passed around, while a melodious concert was heard in an adjoining room. Toasts were drank, and all were merry. But the good old man perceiving that his presence hindered the guests from giving themselves up to their full joy, rose and addressed them thus:

"I give you thanks, ladies and gentlemen, for the favor which you have granted me. It is time I should retire, myself, and leave you to your liberty. But before the ball commences, which I have ordered to be prepared for those who love the dance, permit me to acquaint you with the design that I proposed to myself in inviting you to a repast which has appeared so odd. I have wished to give you an idea of our Republic. Our ancestors rose to their high state, and acquired liberty, riches and power, by living in the frugal manner which you saw in the first service. Our fathers preserved these great blessings only by living in the simple manner of which the second service has retraced an image. If it is permitted to an old man who is about to leave you, and who tenderly loves you, to speak clearly what he thinks, I must say I fear that the extravagant profusion which you may have remarked in the last service, and which is the present style of living, will deprive us of more than our ancestors have acquired by the sweat of their brow, and our fathers have transmitted to us by their industry and wise administration.

*A Providence Dandy.*—A correspondent of the Providence (R. I.) Journal has given the editor an account of the "stirring up" of one of those "hanimals."—Two little urchins had come across one of them, whose lip wra pretty considerably shaded with dark, grizzly looking hair, in their travels up Westminster street:

"What's that?" asked the younger lad.

"That," replied the other, "why that—that is—I dont know what they *call* it, but it belongs to the caravan."

"To the caravan!—why I wonder how it got *loose*—perhaps it will *bite!*"

"No, I *guess* not; poke a stick at it and see."

Not at all afraid, the younger did run after it, and coolly *poked a stick at it.*

"You impertinent little rascal," exclaimed the exquisite, turning quickly round, "deanst, or I'll chastise ye! dem me, if I will not."

"Hey?" cried the astonished urchin.

"H-a-y!—yes, you low, vulgar, ill born, illiterate scamp, I'll absquatalize you in an instant!" and raising his foot too suddenly to effect his purpose, as ill-luck would have it, a seam gave way, and one leg of his pantaloons was entirely ripped apart.

"Burst his boiler! burst his boiler!" screamed the lads, and away they scampered.

The best of the joke was three ladies stepped by the way and witnessed the whole affair, apparently with much gratification.

*Fining a Governor.*—A good joke is told of Governor Boggs. By the ordinances of the city of Jefferson, discharging a pistol whithin the city limits is punishable by fine. The Governor broke this law and was hauled up before the Mayor, and fined *five* dollars. The Governor protested—contending that he had the power to remit the fine. The Mayor denied this doctrine, and was about preparing a *mittimus* to lodge the Governor in jail, when some of his friends forked over, and released the dignitary from "durance vile." As there is no precedent in the books, we commend this case to the attention of jurists.—*St. Louis Rep.*

Contentment makes us more happy in desiring nothing, than the greatest monarchs upon earth in possessing all; it is the true Philosopher's stone, that turns all it touches into gold; in it we have all the treasure the world contains.

*Funny.*—Some Yankee editor says "he like to a died larfin" to see a drunken chap trying to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign which he mistook for a pocket-handkerchief. It is enough to make a man laugh.

"There is no worse devil," said Jeremy Taylor, "than a devilish tongue."

[*From the Boston Evening Journal.*]

*The Rattlesnake.*—This snake is peculiar, we believe, to North America—and was formerly found in great abundance in New England—but since the country has become settled,—and so exterminating war declared against these noxious reptiles, their numbers have rapidly decreased,—and now they are seldom seen. They are still to be found, however, occasionally, we believe, in certain parts of every New England state—but generally confine themselves to rocky ledges in uncultivated tracts of the country. In Chester, N. H., there is a hill, which from the great number of these reptiles, which formerly made it their abiding place, is called Rattlesnake Hill. A few still remain; and they are sometimes killed in the adjoining towns, where they wander in search of water.

A number of years have passed away since an occurrence took place in the neighborhood of Chester, which certainly was the occasion of considerable excitement in the neighboring families at the time, and which is still worthy relating. Some men were employed in mowing a meadow, which was at a distance from any dwelling or road—and as the weather was sultry, and many parts of the meadow covered with water, one of them, Mr. R., thought proper to divest himself of nearly all his garments, and led the van of the mowers, *sans culotte!* It is well known that at this season, when drought generally prevails, rattlesnakes are very apt to come down from the high lands in quest of water—and as Mr. R. got at the end of his swath, and stepped on the dry land, he placed his foot almost in contact with a huge rattlesnake, which raised its tail, gave it a few quick and sharp shakes, and sprung at the poor man just as he turned to flee, half frightened to death, from the venomous reptile! His crooked poisonous fangs entered the lower part of the only garment which Mr. R. wore at the time—the texture of which was particularly strong, and they could not be easily disengaged. Mr. R. gave a scream and started of on the full run, the snake sticking to him closer than a brother. He passed through woods, bushes, fields, and pastures—he crossed fences, ditches, brooks and bogs—he jumped, hallooed, galloped, and screamed for aid—vainly trying to rid himself of his ugly-looking associate. At length, crazy with fear and fatigue, he reached the public road, and passed along it, on the way to his dwelling house, at a rate which would have astonished the most desperate pedestrian—looking behind him at intervals, and screaming, whenever he beheld the horrid appendage to his homespun linen garment. He passed several persons in the road, who were thunderstruck at the sight of the unfortunate man cutting up such antics, using such violent exercise—and exhibiting himself in dishabille, without regard to propriety or decency. Mr. R. at length reached his own dwelling, a distance of three miles from the meadow—the door of which stood invitingly open, through which he rushed to the consternation of the women folks—having still attached to him the grim-looking reptile. By this time he was completely overcome with terror, heat, and fatigue, and fell fainting on the floor. The poor rattlesnake, however, had got the worst of it—and had been threshed about at such an unmerciful rate, that his life, as well as a large portion of his tail, had departed, long before he reached the goal!

### THE LABOURING CLASSES.

Among the choice blessings conferred by a Republican government upon its people, are those which secure to all equal privileges and equal rights: which discountenance all schemes calculated to oppress the poor: and which give to merit its appropriate sphere, unmindful whether it originated in the gorgeously decorated parlor, or in the lowly and humble cottage of the laborer. These advantages should be guarded with vigilance and care. If once sacrified to the shrine of wealth, their purity will be tarnished, and they never can be regained. Therefore, to secure their preservation, it is indispensable that the laboring classes should feel, to the fullest extent, their value and importance.

To the labouring classes this country has ever looked with confidence for the perpetuation of its free institutions?—their opinions and views have been earnestly sought for, because they are always the result of sound sense and practical judgment. And who is better calculated to administer advice than him who has acquired knowledge during the brief intervals of labor, or who, while in the exercise of his laborious vocation, suffers his mind to wander still farther in the pursuit of instruction, until, eventually, by close application, all doubtful points are set at rest, and correct conclusions dawn upon his untiring efforts?

Our legislative halls are daily resounding with the eloquence of self-made men; men, whose genius was first discovered in the work-shop. The ablest jurists, logicians, and scientific men in our country, are those who after following the plough or labouring in the capacity of apprentices for years, were placed by the people in the honorable and appropriate sphere which they now occupy. Their leisure hours were spent in the secluded corner, and not lavishly thrown away amid the excess of rioting and debauchery. While others were passing away a tedious hour in idle and unprofitable amusement, their whole exertions and study were devoted to the grand and laudable object of improving the mind. Industry and unwearied application triumph over every obstacle, until the eager and inquisitive mind brought within its comprehension the ambiguous subtleties of law, and the abstruse depths of science.

The people saw, approved, and rewarded their exertions, and now that they are in public life, imparting usefulness and benefit to all, the people will not desert them.—Opportunities are offered to all, for an imitation of these noble examples. Nature dispenses her favors equally upon the rich and poor. Wealth cannot give intellect to its possessor. The poor hard working apprentice boy, who toils from morning to night, is upon an equality with the rich man's son. Although his means are limited and his leisure hours few, still, if those hours are occupied in the pursuit of knowledge, he cannot fail in attaining it, and of rising from the haunts in which poverty has placed him, to command that applause which the world ever confers upon the self-made man. Young men whom fortune has placed in limited circumstances in life, are oftentimes prone to yield themselves up to despondency and despair. They imagine themselves slighted, and looked upon as inferior to the foppish and ignorant coxcomb, whose few borrowed phrases put unfrequently pass him off as a man of sense among his equally ignorant companions. But this is a foolish and unfounded supposition.—Merit alone secures respectability and influence—"mind makes the man." Dress cannot cover the deformities of a weak intellect—nor can its gaudy appearance blind the eye of common sense into a belief that knowledge is always its accompaniment.—Therefore, let not the young mechanic despair—a vast field is open for improvement, and all that is required for its successful cultivation, is strict perseverance and unremitting assiduity;—if his disposition is thus industriously inclined, he will not only benefit himself, but will eventually become a useful member of society.—*New Bedford Advertiser.*

### A FEW WORDS TO YOUNG MEN.

It is one of the glories of this highly favored land in which we live, that the door is opened for the humblest and poorest of her sons to become useful and respectable in society. The poor may become rich, and the most ignorant may obtain such an education as will fit them for useful business and consequent respectability. There is not a farmer's son, nor an apprenticed mechanic, but what may, by self improvement and application, store his mind by useful reading to become both useful and respectable in society. One hour in a day, employed in reading, will, in the course of a few years enable him to stand side by side with one half of his fellow-men who have had the best opportunities of receiving an ordinary, if not a liberal education. How many young men of good natural talents have been neglected by their parents or guardians in regard to their education!—They have scarcely learned the rudiments of their mother tongue, but might, by a little application, surmount all these adverse circumstances, and become ornaments to the state or the church. I was led to these remarks, by referring to the circumstances of one of our most eminent men in the west, who, when he was thirty years of age, did not know the alphabet. He made his living by hard daily labor. At that period of life he commenced by learning the A. B. C. He employed his evenings in reading papers—then he procured a few books, and in a few years, he had a little library of books. He has been a member of Congress for a number of years, and filled that station with honor and credit, and not long ago he was governor of one of the Western States. Nor has he been unworthy of such a trust, as is frequently the case, but on the contrary, he is eminently qualified for it, and his high standing in the halls of legislation, has never been questioned, having been one of the most eloquent and efficient members.

It is true, that not every one will be able to become eminent, but every one may, by improving his talents, do much towards his own advancement in intellectual improvement. If young men can only be induced to spend their evenings at home in useful reading, no matter what have been their opportunities previously, they may become what they are not now likely to be—intelligent, useful members of society; and whether they continue to be mechanics or farmers or not, they will adorn their station, and add an incalculable amount to their personal comfort and happiness, by possessing sources of enjoyment within themselves.

Of all duties forgetfulness is the hardest to fulfil. The very effort to forget teaches us to remember.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

### THE HOLY BIBLE.—BY JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The first and almost the only book deserving universal recommendation is the Bible. Such is my deliberate opinion.—The Bible is the book, of all others, to be read at all ages, and in all conditions of human life;—not to be read once or twice or thrice through, and then to be laid aside, but to be read in small portions of one or two chapters, every day, and never be intermitted, unless by some overruling necessity.

This attentive and repeated reading of the Bible, in small portions every day, leads the mind to habitual meditation upon subjects of the highest interest to the welfare of individuals in this world, as well as to prepare him for that hereafter to which we are all destined. It furnishes rules for our conduct towards others in our social relations. In the commandments delivered from Sinai, in the inimitable sublimity of the Psalms and of the prophets, in the profound and concentrated observation upon human life and manners, embodied in the Proverbs of Solomon, in the so beautifully set forth narrative of facts, of the Book of Job, an active mind cannot peruse a single chapter and lay the book aside to think, and take it up again to-morrow, without finding in it advice for our own conduct, which we may turn to useful account in the progress of our daily pilgrimage upon earth; and when we pass from the Old Testament to the New, we meet at once a system of universal morality founded upon one precept of universal application, pointing us to peace and good will towards the whole race of man for this life, and to peace with God, and an ever blessed existence hereafter.

I speak as a man of the world to men of the world, and I say to you *Search the Scriptures!* If even you tire of them in seeking for a rule of faith and a standard of morals, search them as records of *history.* General and compendious history is one of the fountains of human knowledge, to which you should all resort with steady and persevering pursuit. The Bible contains the only authentic introduction to the history of the world; and in storing your minds with the facts of this history, you will immediately perceive the need of assistance from geography and chronology. These assistances you may find in many of the Bibles published with commentaries, and you can have no difficulty in procuring them. Acquaint yourselves with the chronology and geography of the Bible; that will lead you to a *general* knowledge of chronology and of geography, ancient and modern, and these will open to you an inexpressible fountain of knowledge respecting the globe which you inhabit; and respecting the race of man to which you yourselves belong.—You may pursue these inquiries just so far as your time and inclination will permit.—Give one hour of mental application, for you must not read without thinking, or you will read to little purpose, give an hour of joint reading and thought to the chronology, and one to the geography of the Bible, and if it introduces you to too hard a study, stop here. Even for those two hours you will ever after read the Bible, and any other history, with more fruit—more intelligence—more satisfaction. But, if these two hours excite your curiosity and tempt you to devote part of an hour every day for a year or years, to study thoroughly the chronology and geography of the Bible, it will not only lead you far deeper than you will otherwise ever penetrate into the knowledge of the book, but it will spread floods of light upon every step you shall ever afterwards take in acquiring the knowledge of profane history, and upon the local habitation of every tribe of man, and upon the name of every nation into which the children of Adam have been divided.

There are many other subsidiary studies to which you may devote more or less of time for the express purpose of making your Bible reading more intelligible to yourselves. It is a book which neither the most ignorant and weakest, nor the most learned and intelligent mind can read without improvement.

A patent has been secured in France for sewing boots and shoes with brass wire.—It is said that they do not admit moisture nor dust, nor do they rip when sewed in this manner. The sewing is done with as much ease as with a wax thread, nor is it more expensive.

*Worthy of Attention.*—Persons struck by lightning, if deprived of their senses, and discovered before they recover animation, should immediately have one or two buckets of cold water dashed upon them.—People who have been considered dead, have frequently been restored by this expedient.

*The Force of Habit.*—A man in Vermont who has run for office the last ten years, and been defeated every time, declines being a candidate any longer, giving as a reason, "that the people have got so in the habit of voting against him that it is all nonsense to try and break them off."

## COL. WHITE'S LETTER ON THE CURRENCY.

The Letter of Col. Joseph M. White, so long a distinguished Delegate in Congress from Florida, which we copy from the New York Evening Star, will arrest public attention. The sufferings of the People, arising from the derangement of the currency, are beginning to appal the stoutest hearts. Things are getting more and more entangled. The evil is all pervading.—The long night of delusion will be succeeded by a day of reason. But the ordeal is a severe one. The people, whose jealousies and passions are excited by demagogues, destroy the main spring by means of which the currency was regulated. All has since been in confusion. All will be deranged until we are cured of our propensity to try "experiments." Col. White aims to restore the the healthful action of public sentiment upon this great question of currency. He brings to the discussion of it much experience, and enlightened understanding, and an elevated sense of duty. His letters are well timed, and cannot fail, we think, to awaken the People to a keen and searching investigation of the causes which produced, and have entailed upon us, the manifold miseries of a deranged and vitious currency.—*Al. Evening Journal.*

Saratoga Springs, Aug. 5, 1839.

My Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 29th July, from the White Sulphur Springs, and regret to learn that so many of our friends have been detained in the South by the derangement of the exchanges and pressure of the times, from visiting these resorts of health and pleasure.—The picture you have drawn of financial derangement and commercial depression is truly alarming. You ask, when are we to have an end of these things? I answer, only with the end of this Administration, and with the establishment of a national currency. The pressure has already reached every class except the salaried officers of Government, whose income is enhanced by the diminution of the revenues of all others.

If this country is directly or indirectly interested in commerce and trade, foreign or domestic, there is a sound credit system absolutely indispensable for its government and prosperity. It is the constitutional duty of the Federal Government to encourage and establish the safest system of credit which its experience and wisdom can supply. In the present condition of the mercantile community, experience has shown that the people will resort to the best credit system they can obtain. All classes have need, and will continue to employ, a very inferior representative of property and capital, when no better can be had. The history of *shin plasters* fully illustrates this. A country without a good currency is like a turbulent river without boats or bridges: if a passage can be secured for the safety of those whose business compels them to cross and recross, it ought to be done; nor should any complain who, either superior swimmers, better divers, or whose length of limb enables them to wade over with passengers on their shoulders, that a good bridge might limit their occupation. The community at large are interested in the establishment of a public bridge for the accommodation of all.

It is in the nature of things that the currency of a country, left to its own correction, grows from bad to worse; and the longer it is left in that condition, the more serious the labor to correct and restore it. The destruction of the last national bank will furnish a curious and instructive lesson in history, when its faithful record shall be read by an impartial community, entertaining no longer party and personal prejudices and animosities. There is perhaps no excitement so deep or passion so predominant and controlling as that of *party spirit*. When it was discovered that the bank could no longer be controlled for political purposes, it became the cardinal policy of the party in power to destroy it, *per fas aut nefas*. In all the executive communications and private Presidential denunciations, the subordinates were required to inculcate the idea of *delenda est Carthago*, as applied to the bank and its supporters. It appeared to be forgotten, in the warfare then carried on, that, by the charter of the bank, it was, among its other duties, enjoined that all its acts and proceedings were open to the inspection of a committee of Congress, and that monthly returns of its proceedings were required by its charter to be made to the Treasury Department for the inspection of the Government and People. No loan, therefore, could be made by any of the Departments without a publicity which would enable Congress and the country to be informed of it. Nor could the General Government make a loan, or exceed a certain limit, without the knowledge aforesaid. But it appears that, after the deposites were removed, and the public moneys placed in certain banks called "pet banks," one Department of Government borrowed from these banks a large sum without the authority of Congress, which the Senate of the United States, without a dissenting voice, pronounced illegal and unconstitutional. This could not have occurred without the knowledge of Congress and the People, if the United States Bank had been continued, and the monthly returns required by the charter regularly made.—From the moment of the destruction of the bank, and the convulsion which preceded its dissolution, the condition of the country has gradually been growing worse and worse. And every derangement of its finances falls more heavily upon the South-western States than other portions of the Union. It was said by one man, whose opinions have unhappily too great an influence in the Southern States, that the Bank of the United States had a tendency to create *centralization* of the exchanges. This was promulgated from the direst hostility that eminent politician had to New York and New York politicians at that day. This absurdity is rendered so conspicuous by what has occurred since, that it requires no refutation. It was the interest of the Bank of the U. States, in sustaining an extended circulation, to keep down exchanges. And they were thus enabled to transmit funds from Boston to New Orleans at a half per cent.; but at this time, when this business is in the hands of jobbers, brokers, usurers and exchange dealers, corporate and individual, that *centralization* so much deprecated has been produced in Wall street in its most odious, oppressive, unsafe, and irresponsible form. The evils of this country have commenced with the destruction of that bank, and can only be cured by its re-establishment. The Southern States are now paying fifteen per cent, and in many [illegible] more, by the depreciation of their local bank paper. And many of the banks themselves have abandoned legitimate discounting to enter the field with brokers and shavers. The remedy proposed by the present Government is, to take *care of itself* by a Sub-Treasury, and to leave commerce, credit, and the People to perish.

It is unquestionable that the destruction of an institution, created in 1816 by the Republican party, which Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe were at the head, has been effected by the combination of an extensive private interest existing in all the States, and engaged in State banks, with a political party now endeavoring in turn to destroy these.

Prior to this, these institutions were restrained by the necessary and salutary operations of a national bank. The present party in power owe their existence to these State banks, and to the inflated currency produced by their excessive issues, and the enormous speculations which resulted from it. The greatest evil of this State bank system is, that one community, without a good currency, is subjected to great privation and loss in its intercourse with another having a better currency; just as a man of industry without credit is less capable to thrive and prosper than one having both. If one State has an inferior currency to another State, the former, in intercourse with the latter, must of course pay roundly for the difference. Some of our States, requiring a larger use of credit, suffer more when that credit is shaken than others under different circumstances; hence all the new States that required the employment of a more extended credit to push their private and public enterprises to completion, whose people, rich in lands and industry, were yet deficient in active means to develop their resources of future wealth, are of course greater sufferers when confidence is destroyed, as at present.

The history of exchanges, domestic or foreign clearly prove this. The East now asks of the West a difference of exchange; so the North of the South, and the Northeast of the Southwest. And so vast a difference is now demanded in some cases, as almost to put a stop to profitable intercourse, reduce the States to the Confederation, and destroy the nationality which the Constitution intended to establish. Instead of regarding ourselves as one nation or community, interested in a common and general prosperity, we are endeavoring to exact a difference of exchange from each other. This process of State competition and domestic discredit among ourselves or States, in our intercourse with each other, seriously diminishes the credit of the whole in the estimation of foreign capitalists. The finances of a country are made the peculiar study of statesmen and capitalists abroad, and it is to be regretted that these have not commanded more attention from those who are in our national councils, and more especially of the Treasury Department. This omission may, to some extent be excused heretofore, when it is known that, during the twenty years of the existence of the Bank of the United States, all the interests and ramifications of industry and trade were so shielded from fluctuation and disorganization of currency as to render any attention to these operations unnecessary.

When a steamboat progresses on her voyage successfully, and no accident occurs, few of the passengers stop to examine the engine and machinery; but, when an explosion takes place, it is a subject of deep interest, and the matter of high pressure and low pressure is discussed. So it is with our National and State currency. Not content with the good currency we had, constitutional scruples were assigned by some for "bettering it." And, against the light of all experience, we have been hurried into "experiments." Now, the party leaders who took the axe in the conflict against a national bank and in favor of State banks, making one destroy the other, turn with equal vigor against the State Banks, and go now for no banks, about for the same reason that an incompetent and ignorant engineer, in attempting to alter and better a good engine, and finding his experiments to fail, announces his "uncompromising hostility" to all engines and steamboats.

Experience has taught us that a national bank, and a moderate number, of good, sound, well organized State banks, have exercised a salutary check on each other, precisely as the General Government and State Governments co-operate for the general good. We have tried State Governments without a General Government, and it was a failure. We have tried State banks without a national bank, and have experienced the same disastrous result. The fact is, a national bank is the sun of our political system, and without it we shall have the darkness and confusion which the planetary system would exhibit without the great regulator of the universe. It was a wise maxim of the sportsman, when he found himself in doubt, to "try back."

In this crisis, the People must come to the rescue. The question is, *The country and its interests*. It is not to aggrandize, politically, this or that man, when the industry of a whole people is paralyzed. Under delusive and seductive promises of democracy, this country is rapidly becoming monarchical. Men of humble talents, doubtful character, and limited political knowledge, acquire an influence from office which is alarming. Even Senators from sovereign States, and the Representatives of the People, are scrutinized, graduated, put up or down, just in proportion to the conformity of the Executive will—when there are five thousand men in the United States who have as much or more experience, talents, and information than the President himself. Every man who opposes the views of the Executive is charged with being purchased by the bank. As I neither own stock, and never had a loan or any other transaction with the bank, and as these opinions have heretofore been unfortunately not very popular, I shall at least have the credit of sincerity. It is admitted by every one that the country is now, and has been ever since Gen. Jackson complained that Congress would not ask *him* for the scheme of a national bank, suffering for want of a national currency; such a currency as will be equally good at all points of our vast country, and just so far better than *coin* as it is to transmit, more applicable to trade, and capable of convertibility into coin at all points. In the place of this currency we have State bank paper, of local credit only, and post-notes on time, which, for all purposes of interchange, are daily depreciating. People of one State are losing confidence in the securities of all the States. I am willing to believe that the party who rule the destinies of this country, when they struck a fatal blow at the national currency by destroying the only institution which had ability to preserve it, had no idea of placing our industry, capital, and commerce at the mercy of a foreign bank.

The Bank of England is now the Bank of the United States, so far as it concerns all the leading objects of our trade and commerce, and it is not to be counteracted by individual combinations and State banks. The capitalists of Great Britain, corporate and incorporate, at the head of which is the Bank of England, know perfectly well that so long as our currency is in a state of derangement, confidence and credit will decline with us, and that coin will be drawn from Europe by every channel we can open to obtain it. They know we have already a large amount thus abstracted. Ten times the amount they could spare, however, if they take our State and other securities, will do us no good compared to the harm it will do them, and coin thus detained from use and its proper position had better be back in the mines whence it came, than to keep us indebted for its cost, if it is to be locked up in a Sub-Treasury, by which its usefulness and availability are destroyed. Our Southwestern States are now suffering more than any other, and if political demagogues [illegible] persuade them that a Sub-Treasury, instead of a national bank, is the [illegible], they have yet to drain a Pandora's box of evils which will afflict and scourge the country to an extent that no one now can foresee. Commerce, trade, and agriculture are perishing. The only great interest which is feeling the withering grasp of the sub-Treasury policy is State internal improvements of rail-roads and canals. All these must be abandoned in their unfinished state so far as they depend on State guarantee to be negotiated in Europe. The Bank of England, and capitalists of Europe, alarmed at the attacks made on our credit system by high authorities and by high official functionaries, refuse to loan on State bonds, and the failure of those enterprises, which were looked to to return the interest on the bonds will soon cause them to be ranked with the securities of Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Portugal, and Belgium, and our agents will be driven out of the market. Unless some remedy be promptly applied, not one public work, depending on a loan for its completion, will be finished. In this terrible wreck there is but one good against a thousand evils, and that is, that the storm which shakes the mountain oak will leave the grass untouched. Heretofore, the measures of the Government have not touched its principal supporters, the Irish laborers and German operatives, who use the spade. When their pockets are touched we shall soon see a revolution in the politics of this country.

The only remedy I can see in the present crisis is the establishment of a national bank—the capital adequate to the wants of the country. A portion of this capital should be open to subscription in such State bonds as shall have been created in aid of internal improvements, giving the bonds of each State a fair pro rata share in the distribution, and thus converting 30 or 40 millions of good State bonds into so much national bank stock. By this plan, a very different estimate would be placed on American securities at home and abroad; and it would not be wide of the mark to calculate that this national bank stock, thus exchanged for bonds, would command a high premium in all European markets. Capitalists abroad, looking to their own interests, will see that a national bank would restore a national currency, and, with that, all the usual channels of industry and trade would be opened, and every species of security enhanced in value.

To those who have imposed upon the credulity of the ignorant by representing the dangers of having foreign stockholders in our national institutions, it may be answered that if we have foreign creditors, it is much better in this form than that of creditors holding State bonds, which, if not punctually paid at any and every sacrifice, will bring disgrace and denunciation upon us from all the civilized nations of the world.

I had no idea, my dear sir, of thus running into politics, with which I have been long since disgusted, but having not much to do, I have thus thrown together, in a hasty manner, the opinions of one individual, as deeply interested as you are in the prosperity of the Southern States.

I am, with very great respect, yours, truly.

JOSEPH M. WHITE.

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*Anecdote of Gen. Harrison.*—The Evening Star relates the following incident relative to Gen. Harrison:—A canal is in progress of construction in the immediate neighborhood of the General's residence, and a large number of shanties are erected upon his farm for the accommodation of the laborers. Among the various *amusements* resorted to on the Sabbath for *killing time*, was shooting at a mark. The workmen had repeatedly transgressed in this respect, until Gen. Harrison determined to make an effectual effort to put a stop to such proceedings in future. Accordingly, one Sunday evening, when they were engaged as usual, the General suddenly made his appearance in the midst of the throng. He pointed out to them the gross impropriety of their conduct, what violence they were doing to the religious sensibilities of the neighborhood, and added, that it was in the teeth of the law, which imposed a heavy fine for proceedings of that character. A large, good natured Hibernian considerably elevated by his potations during the *sport*, approached him and said, "General, you needn't tell us what the law is; just tell us what *your* law is, that'll be enough!" The offence was not repeated.

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*The Influence of Words.*—The influence of words is incalculable. Men will do that, when it is called by a gentle name, from which they would often shrink if it were correctly and strongly characterized. With this truth in view, it is humbly submitted whether there is not a better term for the act of appropriating funds intrusted to one's charge than the sarcent phrase of "defalcation!" Pistol calls it "to convey;" but the Ancient is not authority in philologcial or moral matters, and beside, he had a purpose to serve in smoothing the rough edges of the title of his favorite professional pursuit. Let defalcation be called *stealing*, and let it be punished as stealing, and it will not occur quite so frequently. It is known that fine words are useless in one branch of culinary operations; but in other respects they may be so used as to cause the superficial to regard crime with a lenient eye, and they have long enabled the vicious to flourish without losing caste.

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*Loco Foco Matches.*—We mentioned a day or two since an instance of the danger to be apprehended from careless exposure and handling loco foco matches. Another came to our knowledge yesterday. A gentleman, who used them for lighting cigars, put a box of them into his coat pocket, and in a short time seated himself on a chair. The attention of a bystander was almost immediately called to volumes of smoke rising above his head from the chair, and on examination it was discovered that the pocket and its contents were in a blaze, caused by the ignition of the matches.—*Bal. Chron.*

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*Effects of Speculation.*—A speculator at the West recently said to a friend—"When I first came to Chicago I had not a *rag* to my back, and now I am covered with rags."

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We regret to have to announce the death of Commodore DANIEL D. PATTERSON, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, who expired yesterday morning after a short and violent attack of illness.

In expectation of more ample tribute to the merits of this able and gallant officer, we will simply state, that, when a youth, he was taken prisoner at Tripoli in the daring adventure of the frigate Philadelphia, and his courage and conduct while in the command of the Caroline, on the Mississippi waters, materially contributed in the estimation of friend and foe, to the glorious result of the memorable campaign of New Orleans.—*Globe 26th ult.*

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*Singular Coincidence in the death of two Naval Officers.*—In yesterday's Beacon we announced the death of Com. Patterson, and by reference to our columns of to-day, it will be perceived that another estimable officer has departed from among us; Commander Wm. E. McKenney, who died at New York on Saturday, a few hours before his former Commander. Com. McKenney was attached to the U. S. Ship Delaware, during her cruize in the Mediterranean. He went out in the frigate United States as first Lieutenant of that Ship, and when the Delaware arrived on that station he was selected by Com. Patterson as his flag officer, which situation he held with satisfaction to his Commander, until the arrival of the Delaware in our harbor. He was an officer of sterling merits, and his death will be regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—*Norfolk Herald.*

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*Singular Incident.*—We are informed by a letter just received by Mr. Andy, which was shown to us, that on the 24th of July last, the following singular incident occurred in Crawford county, in this state. A thunder storm came up about 6 o'clock, A. M. at which time one Alonzo Robinson, stepping out of a pail of water, was struck by a flash of lightening on the top of his head, which tore his hat in pieces, burnt off the hair on the right side of his head, and rent his shirt and pantaloons in pieces. His father was looking out at the window, and saw him fall, and ran out of his bed-room and found four members of his family laying on the floor—gave them a place near the door—went to his son, who was a few paces from the door, found him all on fire and lifeless.

He immediately stripped him and applied milk, and water. Continuing this treatment, in a short time the body became blistered from head to foot, and in 15 or 20 minutes after began to show signs of returning life. A physician was called in a few minutes, under whose care he continued to recover.

The other four were not seriously injured, although one woman was so badly burnt as not to be able to help herself the next day.—*Jetota, Ohio Watchman.*

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*Hamet, General Washington's Slave.*—It is not generally known that the only surviving slave of Gen. Washington, is now living in the city of Middleton, in this State. He is according to his own account, nearly one hundred years old; he draws a pension from the government, for his services in the revolutionary war, and manufactures toy drums for his support. His hair is white with age, and hangs matted together in masses over his shoulders. His height is about four feet, six inches. He retains a perfect recollection of his "massa and missus Washington" and has rememberances of them, among which is a lock of General Washington's hair. He converses freely in three or four different languages—the French Spanish and German—besides his native African tongue—*Hartford (Ct.) Review.*

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*Appalling Statement.*—From a statement made by a Committee of the British and Foreign Sailor's Society, it appears that within the short period of four months and three days previous to April last, there had been wrecked one hundred and sixty vessels—*all of whose crews had perished!* Averaging the crew of each ship at ten, will give a loss of *one thousand and six hundred lives!* It is further shown that of the vessels stranded, foundered, abandoned, not heard of, &c. within the same period, the number of vessels affected by such catastrophes are 576. If only one soul has perished from each of the vessels which have suffered from the above contingencies, we number a loss of *five hundred and seventy six lives!* Then add to these four hundred and twenty-four certainly known to have perished, and we have a total from all causes of at least *two thousand and six hundred lives!!*—or on an average something more than twenty-one every day during the period of four short months.—*Boston Mer. Journal.*

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Betting on elections is prohibited by a law of Pennsylvania recently passed. The penalties are disfranchisement for the time being, as well as forfeiture of three times the amount of the bet. This must be an effectual preventive of the practice.

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*Arkansas Tavern Rates.*—If one inquires the price of a dinner in Arkansas, he is thus informed by the obliging host:—"Four bitts for a common dinner of bacon, greens, bread, and milk; six bitts if we add chicken 'fixens;' and one dollar if you have 'fine doings.'"—*Jackson (Miss.) Sun.*

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## THE RECEPTION OF MR. CLAY.

Much as has been said about the overflowing enthusiasm with which this distinguished patriot has been universally received in his tour through the Northern States, we have it on the authority of a gentleman of distinguished character, who was an eye witness of the proceedings, that the half has not been told. He assured us that we could not from newspaper representations, form even a faint conception of the thrilling sensations of delight which had been every where inspired by the presence of Mr. Clay, and that the oldest inhabitants admitted that nothing so imposing as his reception in the city of New York and in many other places had been witnessed since the triumphant passage of President Washington from Mount Vernon to New York, when he was about to be installed on his first entrance into the performance of his Presidential duties. What would become of Mr. Van Buren if Mr. Clay was to pass through every state in the union?—*Ral. Star.*

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A correspondent of the New York Times, speaking of Mr. Clay's visit to Newburg, has the following:—

"Just before Mr. Clay left the United States Hotel, a considerable number of the supporters of the Administration waited upon him, and the gentleman whom they had chosen as their organ, informed him that although they differed with him on political questions, they would not allow this difference to restrain them from expressing their respect for his character, and their conviction that he was actuated, in his public course, by honest and patriotic motives: and that they wished to take this occasion to exchange salutations with him.

"Mr. Clay replied that he felt as much pleasure in seeing them, as if they agreed with him in political opinion. He declared his sincere conviction that the great mass of those with whom he differed on questions of public policy were honest and patriotic; and concluded with expressing his fervent hopes that, whatever diversity of judgment might prevail among them, they would all pursue steadily what they honestly regarded as the best interest of the country."

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## MR. CLAY AND MR. VAN BUREN.

It has been remarked by some of our friends as a characteristic distinction between these gentlemen, in their tour through the Northern States, that Mr. Clay uniformly paid his own tavern bills, while our democratic President was so much in love with the democracy as frequently to condescend, in his superabundant graciousness, to permit the people to pay his, the more particularly where these bills were heavy.—*Raleigh Star.*

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*Extract of a letter from Buckingham Courthouse, to a gentleman in Richmond, Va.*

"The Rev. Jesse S. Armistead, of Buckingham county, has sold 500,000 buds of the Morus Multicaulis, to be delivered this fall, at two cents a bud. Mr. John Morris of the same county, has sold 300,000 buds in lots of 100,000. Capt. Saml. Branch of Campbell, has also sold 110,000 buds at the same price—a good many smaller sales have been effected at the same price, viz. four cents a cutting or two cents a bud. Mr. Charles A. Scott of Buckingham has, we understand, been offered eleven cents a tree for 200,000 trees, delivered in the fall of 1840."

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*The Silk Business.*—The Northampton, Massachusetts, Courier states, that there are growing in that vicinity at least one million mulberry trees, not including innumerable seedlings. These trees are not owned by mere speculators, but by persons engaged in the manufacture of silk. Of the raw material more will be manufactured in the town than for the last ten years taken together, as the bounty given by the state will make it a most lucrative species of employment. It is further stated that five or six different individuals are feeding from one to two hundred thousand worms each, and many have smaller quantities, besides the immense number which have already wound their cocoons.

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*A Card of thanks.*—The custom of presenting officers of vessels with a card of thanks for the mere peformance of a duty to which they are bound alike by interest and common courtesy, is thus burlesqued by the Chicago Democrat. The editor states that "a man who had been a passenger in one of the Chicago and Buffalo boats had purchased in New York State a pair of pigs at two hundred dollars, to take to the Rock River country for breeders, and, whilst on his passage to Chicago, one of them was stolen from his pen and eaten by the captain with a few of his jovial cronies at a midnight supper. As might be expected, the owner considered himself outraged, and no sooner was he on shore than he sought the office of the Democrat, and entreated the editor to caution people against the boat. Whilst he was sitting there, a lad entered bringing in a card of recommendation signed (among others) by the very gentleman who had been robbed of his pig. He was asked why he had signed it; and his reply was, that he was afraid, if he refused, he might *lose the other pig* or get thrown overboard."

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Judge Doty is re-elected delegate to Congress from the Territory of Wisconsin.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

The long predicted "flood of gold" has come! And the people of the great valley must be luxuriating in all the blessings of the golden age. The advancing tide seems to have been shut out of this land-locked district by the Alleghanies, but we can well imagine how our late suffering friends in Mississippi are rejoicing in the midst of the glittering deluge. The first intelligence reached us in a letter from Col. BENTON, declining a dinner on the 7th in Benton county, Missouri. He appears to have been too much overjoyed with the glorious certainty of bliss to eat. Hear him:

"I reciprocate your congratulations, gentlemen, on the state of the country, and the prospects before us. Panic and pressure have ceased: the factitious cry of distress is hushed; the threat to sue all debtors is withdrawn; the fear of universal ruin has subsided; the travelling agents of alarm and the propagandists of federal bankism have left the highways and returned to their homes; the '*gold humbug*' is returning to the country the real and solid money of our forefathers; the incubus of the nation, the national bank, is down, and the sun of American prosperity is up. For those blessings you are indebted, under God, first to your forefathers, who gave you the form of government under which you live; secondly, to yourselves, who have put the men into office who, following the footsteps of Jefferson, have endeavored to carry on that government according to the intention of its founders, and make it a government for the benefit of the many and the equal advantage of all, and not a government for the benefit of the few, and the exclusive advantage of privileged classes and monopolies.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

"Your friend and fellow citizen,

"THOMAS H. BENTON."

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*Impressive Example.*—The late illustrious Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall, on a nobler than whom the mantle of justice never yet descended, filled a large number of the most elevated and responsible political stations in this country. He had been a member of the Virginia Legislature, a member of the Congress of the United States, minister to the Court of France, Secretary of State for the United States, and he finally became Chief Justice of this country, which august station he filled with unsurpassed integrity, ability and fidelity for more than thirty years; and to the immortal honor of his name, it may be said that he proscribed every thing like a participation in political discussions and political contentions after he became invested with the venerable robe of justice. So precise was he in carrying out his views of propriety on this point, that he is said never to have voted but once in a Presidential contest, after he was elevated to the bench; and that was in the second struggle between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. This departure from the line of conduct which he had prescribed for himself was occasioned by a desire, on his part, to evince, by a decided act, his utter disbelief of the charge of bribery and corruption which had been so earnestly preferred against Messrs. Adams and Clay. What a withering rebuke does the example of this illustrious sage cast upon some of the partizan Judges of the present era!—*Ral. Star.*

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*Female Courtship in Rome.*—The women of Rome know nothing of those restraints which delicacy, modesty and virtue impose upon the sex in Northern Europe. A Roman lady, who takes a liking to a young foreigner, does not cast down her eyes, when he looks at her, but fixes them upon him long and with evident pleasure—nay, she gazes at him alone whenever she meets him in company, at church, at the theatre, or in her walks. She will say, without ceremony, to a friend of the young man. "Tell the gentleman I like him." If the man of her choice feels the like sentiment, and asks "Are you fond of me?" she replies with the utmost frankness, "Yes dear." Some of the old bachelors hereabout would like the introduction of the Roman style of courting.

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*Wolf Scalps—A Shrewd Speculation.*—By an old law of this state a premium of $33½ is paid out of the state treasury for every *wolf scalp*, taken over a certain age, say six months. The Hamilton Gazette relates an anecdote, under the pregnant caption of "*Tennessee Yankeeism*," of a man in the upper end of that county, who, wishing to do "the state some service," caught a couple of old wolves, took them home, and in the course of years has reared a brood of law offenders, which he executes, from time to time, as they reach the proper age, receiving for their scalps, the premium in such cases made and provided!—*Nash. Whig.*

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*Whetting a Razor.*—A young fop, who had just began to shave for beard, stepped into a barber's shop and after a grand swagger, desired to be shaved. The barber went through the usual movement, and the sprig jumped up with a flourish exclaiming—

"Maw foine fallow, what's your chawge?"

"Oh, no charge," was the reply.

"No charge! how's that?"

"Why we are always thankful when we can get soft calf skin to whet our razor's on!"

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A Cheshire auctioneer, while engaged the other day in his avocation, exalted the merits of a carpet: "Gentlemen and ladies, some folks sell carpets for Brussels which are not Brussels; but I can most positively assure you that this elegant article was made by Mr. Brussels himself."



# Charlotte:

Thursday, September 13, 1839.

☞ *Morus Multicaulis.*—A friend has favoured us the following account of the profitable growth of the Morus Multicaulis in the possession of Dr. Woodard of Davidson College. We venture to say they cannot be excelled by any planted during the past spring.

EXTRAORDINARY VEGETATION.

Several of the Morus Multicaulis, now growing in the garden of Dr. Woodard of Davidson College, deserve to be regarded as an exception to the ordinary laws of vegetable physiology. Many of the trees from single bud cuttings are now (Sept. 3) nine and ten feet high, with side branches as large as many trees sold last year for good sizes.

Some of these trees have now from 250 to 300 buds, measure in circumference 4 inches after a growth of only 4 months! The wood bids fair to gain perfect maturity, if the season should prove favourable.

Such a crop of luxuriant vegetation, of the tree kind, has perhaps never been witnessed in this section of country. The soil is naturally of ordinary kind, but was well prepared by frequent ploughings, and enriched with ashes, vegetable mould, and stable manure, combined with a small quantity of lime. In looking over the immense quantity of foliage yielded by these trees, it would seem, that no time need be lost in waiting for a mulberry orchard, as the buds of the first years growth, will yield food for almost any quantity of silk worms, if the ground be well prepared and the trees well attended.

In addition to these trees from the bud embracing fifteen *per* twenty thousand, Dr. M. has a lot from the roots of last year's growth of about three thousand which far excel the above in the number of shoots and quantity of foliage; shewing clearly that the tree is *multicaulis or many stalked* because cut off at the ground which causes it to throw out many shoots. So far from the description given of this tree being exaggerated, we have seen none which equal what may be witnessed by those who will take the trouble to examine these lots. W.

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☞ *Rhode Island.*—Returns from this State have been received. We rejoice that it has terminated in favor of the Whigs—Cranston and Tillinghast elected. The parties will stand in the General Assembly thus: Whigs 45 Van Buren 27—Whig majority 18 and a gain of 4.—The Raleigh Standard says there is a Democratic Republican gain in this State. We give below the vote of 1837 and 1839:

| *Whig.* | 1839 | *Van Buren.* |
|---|---|---|
| Cranston | 3592 \| Thurston | 3205 |
| Tillinghast | 3695 \| Dorr | 3247 |
| *Whig.* | 1837 | *Van Buren* |
| Cranston | 4221 \| Pearce | 3261 |
| Tillinghast | 4283 \| Howard | 3201 |

Will the Standard show us where the Democratic Republican gain comes from? It will hardly claim the difference between the Whig vote as a Democratic gain—if so, in this District we can claim a Whig gain of 900, which the Standard will hardly admit.

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☞ *Yellow Fever.*—This epidemic appears to be raging to a considerable extent in Augusta and New Orleans. In Augusta so great is the excitement that every one is leaving that can do so. Letters state that some of the oldest citizens have fallen victims, and many die in three to five days A passenger in the stage, which passed throug this place the other day reported that this epidemic is attributed to a load of bad meat which had been received in Augusta. The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 5th inst. in the following extract puts a different face on things.

In our humble opinion *fright* has caused more deaths in the city within the last few weeks than any prevailing epidemic. That our citizens have been panic stricken we cannot deny; every one that could remove himself or family has done so. The cause of this panic can be attributed only to the remarkable health our citizens have enjoyed for the past seven or eight years, and the number of deaths which took place when the fever first broke out, together with the numerous reports which gained circulation, that the disease was the yellow fever, and all that were attacked had died.

But the panic is now in a measure over. The recent cool weather has a happy effect on the health of our city—all probable causes have been removed—the disease yields readily to treatment, and confidence begins to be restored as the disease is still confined to that section of the city in which it first made its appearance.

In New Orleans business nearly suspended.

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☞ *Tennessee Election.*—From all we can glean from the Whig papers of Tennessee, it appears to be the general opinion that unfair means were resorted to in the late election. The Government party having selected a man as their candidate for Governor who had always shown himself a supple tool to do the biddings of the party, it could not be expected otherwise than that every means would be resorted to by him and his friends to succeed if possible in defeating the Whigs. How this was accomplished the following article from the Franklin Review will shed a ray of light. That double voting was resorted to there is no doubt, for we should say it was utterly impossible for an increase of 1000 votes to take place in two years, and altogether on one side.

*From the Franklin Weekly Review.*

IMPORTANT FACTS.

WHERE DO THE INCREASED VAN BUREN VOTES COME FROM?

The Comptroller's report for 1837 shows:

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|---|---|
| In Williamson, white polls, | 3037 |
| Vote in 1839, | 2707 |

We presume it will be correct to allow an increase of from 5 to 600 over the number of tax payers in 1837, for each county of 2000 or 2500 votes,—and to make good count for the few who may not have been given in on the tax book. This will make Williamson county returns as

*Alms Sick Transparency.*—Whatever may be said in favor of the present Federal Administration, says the New York Courier, no one can doubt that it has been "an accommodating one to accept," the services of some of the most gracelous rogues on record.—Every department of the Government has been full of them—the land office—the custom house—the Indian department—the post office. Not a week elapses without a publication among the orderings of Amos Kendall; and we are of opinion that if a man may be known by the company he keeps, an administration may be known by the individuals it appoints to office.

The last "fashionable movement" in the Post Office, was in Isaac Hill's dominions. Mr. Hiram Whittemore, of Exeter, assistant postmaster, was arrested on the 20th instant at the suit of the United States, on the charge of purloining money from sundry letters as they passed through his office. A trap was laid for him by the Boston postmaster, who caused letters containing money to be mailed at Haverhill and Epping for Dover, and their followed the mail till he missed one of the letters and the money from two others.

He then returned to Exeter, and having caused the assistant postmaster to be arrested, found on his person the *identical bills* forwarded in the letters. "Mr. Whittemore says the correspondent of the Boston Mercantile Journal, "is son of Judge Whittemore of Penbroke one of the *ornamental* Judges of our county, and married the daughter of Mr. Hoit, our postmaster. He is a full-blooded loco-foco, and as it seems, of the Harrington, Price and Swartwout school. He is now in jail."

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*Postmaster of Mobile.*—The Mobile Advertiser says there has been some stir in that city lately, occasioned by the reported resignation of the Postmaster. The cause is left to conjecture, but it is certain that Treasury drafts have been made on the office from the Department at Washington, which have been dishonored.

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DEATH OF GOVERNOR CLARKE, OF KENTUCKY.

The Frankfort Commonwealth of August 27th says—"It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of the Hon. JAMES CLARKE, Governor of Kentucky. He died this morning about 8 o'clock. We have stopped the press to announce this mournful intelligence." This is melancholy news to us, as it will be to a large circle of friends all over the United States. He was an honorable man, and a true patriot.

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*Miserable Resort.*—The Editor of the Standard, persists in applying the cant phrases of Federal Whig and Bank Whig week after week, and in paragraph after paragraph, to the whig party. And in this he reminds us very much of one of those pert little urchins at school, who happens to be so lucky as to say something judicious to excite a laugh against one of his fellows, and who becomes so much tickled by the exploit as to repeat the witticism at the top of his lungs in every crowd in which he happens to enter, until those who were first amused are nauseated to the point of vomiting.—*Ral. Star.*

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*Reduction of Postage.*—Some of the Newspapers are now proposing one of the most useful and salutary *reforms*, we have for a long time been agitated, with any prospect of success,—and that is a reduction of the Postages. The British People, who are said to be the heaviest taxed people on earth, are about to have the power of sending a letter to any part of the kingdom for a British Penny—while the American People, unless they move, are yet to groan under the taxation of 25 cents for a single Letter, 50 cents for a Letter, with a draft on tissue paper inclosed, the rates of course varying according to the Post Office table of distances. Indeed, there has been no change in Post Office Taxation since the discovery of the uses of Steam Power for land or water,—and we now pay as much Postage for the transmission of a letter between New York and Boston, or Baltimore, as when they were three or four days off, instead of a few hours as at present.—*N. Y. Express.*

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*Movements upon the N. E. Boundary.*—Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, August 10, gave Gov. Fairfield, of Me., official notice that Col. Mudge, and Mr. Featherstonhaugh were about to make a topographical exploration of the disputed territory.

Gov. Fairfield replied that knowing as he does that the Boundary dispute would vanish before a correct topographical knowledge of the country, he shall not only offer no interruption, but will afford the Commissioners all reasonable facilities in his power.—*New York Express.*

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*Quite Loving.*—It is reported that Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren ate together at the same table, slept in rooms adjacent to each other, took snuff together, and drank wine together, and we will add the hope that when Mr. Van Buren has to brush out from the white house, after the 4th of March 1841, that he will have the magnanimity to take a stirrup cup with Mr. Clay on parting with him.—*Ral. Star.*

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A HINT.—*The residence of a good farmer, a co-temporary remarks, is its being well supplied with newspapers and periodicals.* Let that fact be remembered. Observation will confirm the assertion.

*Death of Bishop Bowen.*—The Right Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of South Carolina, died at Charleston on the 25th ult.

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*Abuse of Zeal.*—A Nun having escaped from the Convent in Baltimore, in a disordered state of mind, and manifesting a reluctance to return, the people became greatly excited and assembled by thousands, for two or three evenings, in the neighborhood of the Convent. Nothing but the energy of the Mayor, and the prompt appearance of the City Guards and the Military in great force, prevented a similar disgraceful and unmanful outrage, to that witnessed in the destruction of the Convent near Boston. At the invitation of those having charge of the Institution, the Mayor and a committee of gentlemen visited the Nunnery and had an opportunity of conferring with all its inmates. Their report was such as to satisfy all reasonable minds. A guard was maintained near the premises, for several nights, but no other disturbance took place.—*Bal. Rep.*

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We understand that Letters were yesterday received in this city from the United State EXPLORING EXPEDITION, which, after having spent considerable time in pushing its exploration to the South reached Valparaiso, on the Pacific Ocean, about the middle of May, the officers and crews of the vessels composing the squadron being generally in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the fatigues which they had undergone.

We learn, further, that the Expedition forced its way to a point further south than even American enterprise has ever before reached, leaving considerably *astern* the discoveries of the French and Russian expeditions, including the latest. This is a feather in the cap of our Navy.—*National Intelligencer.*

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*From Florida.*—The steamer *Sonica*, arrived here yesterday, from St. Augustine, by which vessel, we received the *News* of that place of 17th inst.

We learn that six more Indians, who had come in at Smyrna, for provisions, were captured put on board the *Sonica*, and taken to St. Augustine, where they were put in confinement.

It is stated that *Sam Jones*, the Seminole Chief, paid a visit to Lieut. Tompkins, at New River, on the 11th inst. He evinced strong indignation at the conduct of the Indians, in murdering the soldiers of Col. Harney's command.

"In his talk he said that he had found the white man was his friend, and that he would never again raise his hand against them. He has sent a runner to find out the name of the bloody murderer of Col. Harney's men, and as soon as he returns, he is determined to punish the murderers. He says he has no men with him at present, but has sent them along the coast, and in the interior to collect the stragglers, and let them unite their strength, that he may more easily overtake them. That we must not for a moment think that he will give over the matter. That he is determined to punish the Spanish Indians. He thinks there are some white men connected with them, and also, that Sandy, the interpreter, excited them, or told them some lies. He says that he has known Sandy since he was a boy, and that he is a treacherous rascal, that he has not the sense of a white man, he has not the sense of an Indian, he has not the sense of a negro. That he has been eating white bread with the white man, but if he did not take care he will make him eat turtle yet."

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*Sentence of Dr. Dyott.*—The Philadelphia National Gazette states that on Saturday morning Dr. Dyott, convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

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S. S. Prentiss has formally accepted the nomination of the Whig party of Mississippi for a seat in the U. S. Senate, to succeed the Hon. R. J. Walker. Mr. Prentiss's letter, which we have not seen, is said to be an eloquent production.

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MARRIED

In this town, on the 5th inst. by Thos. Boyd, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, to Miss AULDY WALLS.

In this county, on the 1st instant, by Archd. Laney, Esq. Mr. BERTON FINCHER, aged 15, to Miss POLLY STARNES, aged 25. All for Van.

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DIED

In Marengo county, Ala. on the 17th ult. of congestive fever, Mrs. MARGARET M. HAYES, aged 23 years, wife of Mr. Jno. L. Hayes, and daughter of the late Wm. Smith of this town.

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**Charlotte Female Academy.**



THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st Monday (7th) of October next, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. E. D. NYE HENDERSON, whose high qualifications as an Instructress are already so favorably known to the public, as to render commendation unnecessary.

Besides the usual Literary Branches of Female Education, the course will embrace Music, Needle Work and Painting.

**The Charges for Tuition**

will not vary materially from those hitherto made at this Institution. They will be specified, however, in a future advertisement.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
WM. DAVIDSON,
DAN'L ALEXANDER,
JOHN IRWIN,
WM. J. ALEXANDER,
JOSHUA D. BOYD,
H. E. WILLIAMS,
LEROY SPRINGS,
BEALY OATES,
Trustees.

Sept. 4, 1839. 46tf

## Dissolution.

THE firm of *Alexander & Jamison* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment by Cash or *Note* to Thomas S. Alexander.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER.
JAMES JAMISON.

*Charlotte, Sept.* 2, 1839. 1m

## THOMAS S. ALEXANDER



INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

**TAILORING BUSINESS**

at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

GOOD FITS warranted in all cases.

*Sept.* 2, 1839.



## ATTENTION!
### *Independent Greys.*

YOU are commanded to appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 14th of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped, in Summer Uniform, according to the requisitions of the Constitution.

By *order* of the Captain,
F. MADISON ROSS, O. S.

P. S. Immediately after drill, a Company Court Martial will be held. All delinquents are notified to attend.

## Charlotte Male Academy

IS now opened for the reception of Students, under the care of Mr Allison, whose character is too well known, as a Scholar and Gentleman to need the puffs of a Newspaper—all the branches of a liberal education will be taught, as required, to qualify students for admission into any of our Colleges. We hope the citizens of the Town and Country will patronize the infant Institution. Board can be had on reasonable Terms in private families, &c.

M. W. ALEXANDER,
J. D. BOYD,
J. SMITH,
P. C. CALDWELL,
D. R. DUNLAP. } *Trustees.*

*Sept.* 4 1839.

## Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscriber having just opened a very promising *GOLD MINE*, six miles south east of Charlotte, offers it for sale. Any person wishing to buy a Gold Mine, would do well to call and see the prospect. There are several veins opened and one on the hill to be seen worth from one to two penny-weights per bushel. There is thirty or forty acres of a ridge of land.

JAS. H. KENNEDY.

*Aug.* 31, 1839. 466*tf*

THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS AND A MODE OF CURE.—A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and often produces very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

*Fevers* are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below the natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations languid pulse, tremors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases in at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operations, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by *art*, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxism, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develope or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a *safe remedy* is found.

The LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents; if not, they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the meantime; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancras, so as to produce a more copious flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained secretions, are completely discharged.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway—to whom all letters relative to the Medicines or orders must be directed.

☞ The Good Samaritan, explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, may be had gratis at the office 375 Broadway.

## Equity Sale.



BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, on Monday the 14th day of October next, I will sell, at the Court-house in Charlotte, all the Lands and Gold Mines, bought by John Penman, Henry Blundell and others, from the heirs and representatives of Maj. Jonathan Harris, dec'd. and well known as the Harris Mine. Six months Credit will be given by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

By order of Court.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

*Mecklenburg Co. N. C. Sept* 3, 1839. 6w

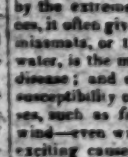
## NOTICE.

ALL the Accounts due us for subscription to the Transcript, Advertising, &c. in this County, are placed in the hands of Jno. N. Porter for collection. Those who wish to save cost will come forward and settle with him immediately.

A. E. PORTER & CO.

*Charlotte, Aug.* 28, 1839. 466*tf*

## Five Dollars Reward



FOR the apprehension and delivery of *MINERVA*, a coloured apprentice girl who absconded in April last. She is about 14 years of age of the mustee cast, has a forbidding down rust look when spoken to. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring said apprentice girl. I will give a reward of $20 for evidence that will convict any person who has aided her in absconding or harboors her contrary to Law. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.

*Charlotte, Sept.* 3, 1839. 466*tf*

## ☞ Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Williams & Boyd* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to said firm either by Note or Book Account are requested to come forward without delay and make payment to J. D. Boyd, who is authorized to collect the debts—and who will not give much indulgence. We tender our thanks to our customers for the liberal manner in which they have encouraged us.

H. B. WILLIAMS.
J. D. BOYD.

*Charlotte, Aug.* 17, 1839. 465*tf*

P. S. The business will be carried on in future by the undersigned who wishes his friends to call as usual. H. B. WILLIAMS.

## *Taken Up*



BY the subscriber, on the 1st of August, living near the Tuckasege road, about 7½ miles from Charlotte, a Sorrel Mare, about 15 hands high, 10 or 11 years of age, both fore feet white, no other marks recollected and is in bad order. The owner can get her by calling and paying expenses.

LEWIS RODDEN.

*Aug.* 27, 1839. 465*tf*

## NOTICE.



I WILL sell my Plantation, lying three miles Northwest of Charlotte, containing 280 Acres good land, well improved, with a Saw Mill on the place. Persons wishing to purchase land in this County would do well to call and see my land. I am in earnest, as I intend to move to the west in October next.

J. D. SMITH.

*Aug.* 22, 1839. 464*tf*

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure* of Fever and Ague, though to *relieve* the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a POSITIVE AND RADICAL CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. MOFFAT that the LIFE MEDICINES are the only medicines that will THOROUGHLY effect a removal of the most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older states, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last to sink, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. MOFFAT would say—"Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

FEVER AND AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combatted at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The LIFE MEDICINES, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

*French, German*, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

*Agents*—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.

## ☞ Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between *Overman & Crittenden* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm by account are requested to come forward and close the same by Note or Cash, and those having claims will please present them for settlement.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.

*August* 15, 1839. 464*tf*

## Encourage Domestic Manufactures.



THE Subscribers having purchased the property and entire interest in the Stock of Charles Overman of the firm of Overman & Crittenden, would most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend carrying on the

**Coachmaking Business**

in all its various branches, at the Old Stand. They have in their employ first rate hands, a large and well seasoned lot of timber, and with their own experience in the Business, both having worked, and one of the subscribers having been in the business for the last 15 or 20 years at the North, we believe with the advantages we have we can Manufacture work equal if not superior to any done in this section of country, and be enabled to sell it lower. We solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

*Charlotte, Aug.* 20, 1839. 464*tf*

## Lumber Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of Lumber suitable for Coach Making, such as Ash, Poplar, Oak and Hubbs ready turned. For all of which a very liberal price will be given, especially if seasoned, &c.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

*Aug* 13, 1839. 464*tf*

## *French Burr Mill Stones*
### For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

*Fayetteville, June* 12, 1839. 455*tf*

*Refer to*
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE*.

It is but a short time since these Medicines have been introduced in the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners a when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND AGUE is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In *Fever* and Ague the *LIFE MEDICINES* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS*.

For further particulars of the above medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

*Agents*—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

SILK WORM EGGS for Sale, of the Two crop white, warranted genuine of this years production. $1 per thousand or $30 per oz.

THOMAS TROTTER.

*July* 23, 1839. 460*tf*

## Medical Notice.



DOCTOR STEPHEN FOX and his son CHARLES J. FOX having associated themselves in the

**Practice of Medicine,**

offer their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. The former may be found at his residence, 1½ miles from Charlotte, and the latter at his shop in the village formerly occupied as a law office by the late Franklin L. Smith, Esq.

*June* 17, 1839. 453*tf*

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment. STEN. FOX.

## THOS. SANDFORD,
### *Commission & Forwarding* MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO MESSRS.

| | |
|---|---|
| E. L. & W. Winslow, | E. W. Withings, |
| John Husk & Son, | C. J. Orrell, |
| Yarbrough & Ray, | Joseph Baker, |
| C. T. Haigh, | Curtis & Myrover, |

*June* 12. 446*7* *Fayetteville.*

## *Wanted,*

2 JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS. None need apply but good workmen of steady and industrious habits.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

*Charlotte, Aug.* 2, 1839. 462*tf*

## *STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,*
CABARRUS COUNTY.
*Superior Court of Law, August Term,* 1839.

Milly Edmonston, vs. Thomas Edmonston, } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas Edmonston, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal, that the said Thomas Edmonston appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday in February, 1840, and answer or said petition will be heard ex-parte and judgment awarded accordingly

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Concord, the 2d Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and the 64th of American Independence.

A. J. SHANKLE, *C. S. C.*
R. KIRKPATRICK, *D. C.*

Price adv. $10. 3m

## *STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,*
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term,* 1839.

William Cook vs. The Heirs at Law of John Allen, jun. dec'd. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Cook and Sarah his wife, William Allen, Thos. Allen, Josiah Allen, Margaret Cook, Josiah Wilson and Mary his wife, Eli Morrow and Mary his wife, and the heirs at law of John Allen, sen. dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the above named heirs at law of John Allen, jun. appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in July, 1839.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. $5]. 446*7*

## *STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,*
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term,* 1839.

David Parks vs. The Heirs at Law of John Allen, jun. dec'd } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Cook and Sarah his wife, William Allen, Thos. Allen, Josiah Allen, Margaret Cook, Josiah Wilson and Mary his wife, Eli Morrow and Mary his wife and the heirs at law of John Allen, sen. dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the above named heirs at law of John Allen, jun. appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in July, 1839.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. $5]. 446*7*

## *STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,*
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term,* 1839.

Saml. A. Davis, admr. of Walter Davis, vs. Andrew L. Davis. } Attachment.

Levied on a tract of Land, lying on the waters of M'Alpin's Creek, adjoining the lands of Jas. H. Davis, John H. Hood and others—also on defendant's interest in a Negro Man named Solomon, in the possession of Mary Davis.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in July, 1839.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. $5]. 446*7*

# Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

## JOB PRINTING
**Neatly executed at this Office.**

## 50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.



THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of this valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practised upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above-named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now sold. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

*Feb.* 20, 1839. 43*tf*

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

## Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER



WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased the entire interest of the concern of Trotter & Alexander, and invites those wishing

**Goods or Work**

in his line to give him a call. ☞ A fine suit as assortment of all kinds of Watch materials on hand.

**Old Gold** and **Silver** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Price.

*Nov.* 26. 427*tf*



HENRY B. WILLIAMS has just received a supply of the **MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**—All those afflicted with **Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Diseased Lungs, &c.**, will call and supply themselves—price **$2.50** a phial—Cash only.

*Sept.* 1, 1839. 445*tf*

## MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phenix Bitters*, are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not too from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these proven and very successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of any instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness piles general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, supervinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and excitement obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a sensible dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness, that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phœnix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

☞ *A fresh supply just Received.*

## WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.